

there was not let them handle the situation, and the position taken by the officers will be upheld by us as long as we deem them worthy of confidence. I have every confidence in the judgment and ability of Mr. Welborn and Mr. Bowers.

"Don't you think the fact that the government is taking some interest in this strike ought to be a hint to you to take at least a passing interest in the affairs of your mines?" asked Mr. Foster.

"I have not taken any passing interest," protested Mr. Rockefeller, slightly raising his voice. "The strike has caused us great concern, but all we can do is to keep in touch with the men we trust. Should we reach the conclusion that they are not doing the right thing, then we will take the matter up with them."

Chairman Foster prodded the witness on his lack of knowledge of conditions at the mines. Mr. Rockefeller said he did not know the average wage paid miners in Colorado, nor was he aware of the amount charged by his company for rent of houses used by the miners.

"Do you know they are not allowed to own their own houses?" he was asked.

"I don't know anything about such details," he answered.

"Don't you think your employees should be permitted to own their own homes? Isn't it an incentive to them? Doesn't a man become a better citizen if he owns his home?"

"That is a hypothetical question and I can't see the importance of the answer," answered Mr. Rockefeller. "As to the Colorado miners, it depends. If a miner had a 10 or 20 year contract it might be well for him to purchase his house, but his work is somewhat uncertain. It's a question of judgment."

"Do you not think that, as a man who represents a good many millions, you should know more about the board of directors and its action?"

"I do not think it is possible."

"Don't you think you ought to get off the board?"

"If I felt that I had neglected my duty I would resign. But my conscience entirely acquits me."

"Have your officers ever reported that the men wanted to buy their own homes?"

"Would protect men."

"They have not. Were they to do so I would leave that to the judgment of the officers of the company."

Chairman Foster asked if Mr. Rockefeller knew that machine guns from the West Virginia coal fields had been imported during the Colorado trouble. Mr. Rockefeller knew nothing about it.

"What have you to say about such things?" Mr. Foster continued.

"I think the workers deserve protection. Were I to make a suggestion, I would say 'protect our men.'"

"Even to the extent of using machine guns?" asked Foster.

"I would not say how to protect. I would just say protect."

Several times committee members insisted that a strike involving 6,000 or more men "was of sufficient importance to warrant your personal attention," but in every instance Mr. Rockefeller said he had kept in touch by correspondence with his officers on the ground, and he tendered his correspondence files.

"As a director representing millions of stock, you are willing to trust this great strike to others?" asked Chairman Foster.

"I have given it attention by giving jurisdiction to men I trust absolutely. I know the character of these men and am willing to trust them. Mr. Welborn was brought up with the company, and he has always been conspicuous in welfare work. When I visited the mining camps I was most gratified by the efforts made for the social and industrial betterment of the men."

Discussing at length the strike, Mr. Rockefeller said he would rather relinquish his Colorado holdings and close down the mines than to recognize the unions under the circumstances. He declared he did not oppose unions as such, but he objected to unions which tried to force men to join them and deprived them of the liberty of working for whom they pleased. Recognition of the mine workers' union, he asserted, would mean the degradation of faithful employees who had remained with the company in its present troubles.

Holdings in Company.

Questioned by Representative Byrnes, Mr. Rockefeller outlined his father's holdings in the securities of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company thus: Common stock, 128,807 out of 342,525 shares; preferred stock, 7,848 out of 20,000 shares; bonds, Colorado Fuel and Iron Company 5 per cent, \$14,000 out of \$23,437.00.

Other holdings were Colorado Fuel and Iron Company general 5 per cent, \$36,000 out of \$5,000. Mr. Rockefeller said that the only dividends paid by the company were in 1913. A cumulative dividend of 5 per cent on the preferred stock had at that time, he said, accumulated to 75 per cent on the capital stock. He said 35 per cent was paid on the accumulated dividend and 4 per cent on the 5 per cent dividend due that year. The interest of his father in the concern was represented, he said, in the directorate by himself, Starr J. Murphy and John D. Green. J. H. McKenna and L. M. Bowers, he said, "were indirect representatives."

Representative Byrnes questioned Mr. Rockefeller about endorsing what Mr. Bowers had done in dealing with the strike. The witness said that while Bowers was not personally representing the Rockefeller interests, he had written to him saying he would "stand by" what had been done in Colorado. "Mr. Bowers is known to me as an able and upright business man and an officer of the company. We trust him in the conduct of the business," he said.

Ninety Per Cent Non-Union.

Ninety per cent of the employees of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, Mr. Rockefeller said, were non-union men, who had no difficulty with the officers of the company. He said that he "could see no reason why these men should be forced to join a union and pay union dues by the other 10 per cent."

Mr. Rockefeller said officers have reported to him that by the end of the present year the strike will have cost \$1,000,000. He said he did not know whether any money had been spent to import arms and ammunition into the strike district.

"But if the state authorities were unable to protect the employees of the company, I should say the first duty of the officers would be to see that the workers were protected," he added.

"You have spent \$20,000 so far in this fight," said Chairman Foster, "and you have heard that men, women and children have been shot and killed out there. Don't you think that as a director you might have made a personal investigation of conditions and looked into things there, rather than rely on the officers who were there?"

"We stand ready to lose every cent we have invested in that company rather than that the workmen of this country should lose their right to work for whom they please," said Mr. Rockefeller.

"You'll do that," he said, "even if you lose all your money and even if you are killed?"

"It's a great principle. It's a national issue. And we propose to support the officers in their course, which is in support of the workingmen themselves and their right to work for whom they please," returned the witness.

Like Federal Judges.

Representative Austin, at the afternoon session, asked Mr. Rockefeller if he could make any recommendation as to national legislation on contests between capital and labor.

"Of course, the importance of the question is brought home to all," he answered. "I have no suggestion to make. Labor and capital must come to know that the interest of both is the interest of each."

He added he believed that labor should be allowed to organize, but "should not be forced to organize." The question of unionizing the mines, he said, was "a great principle," and he did not believe it should be submitted to arbitration. He might consider arbitration, he said, if he could be assured of a fair and unbiased board, composed of men, such as federal judges.

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UNDERWOOD WINS IN ALABAMA RACE

Early Returns Indicate His Victory Over Hobson for Senator.

HEAVY VOTE CAST ALL OVER STATE

Fight for Governor Uncertain, with Comer Apparently Ahead of Opponents.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Birmingham, Ala., April 6.—With the vote counted in most cities in North and Middle Alabama, Representative Oscar W. Underwood showed great strength in the fight for the United States Senate Democratic nomination to-night that his victory seems assured. Representative Richmond P. Hobson's strongholds in the country, it is claimed, will make the race closer.

Governor Comer leads in the Governorship race over three opponents. There will probably be a run-off in this race on May 11.

Ray Rushton, of Montgomery, and S. S. White, of Birmingham, are running neck and neck for the unexpired Senatorial term of the late Senator Johnston.

Incomplete returns from various houses in nearly one-third of the state indicate an overwhelming majority for Underwood for United States Senator for the long term over Hobson. Underwood swept South Alabama.

Scattered and incomplete returns from forty out of sixty-seven counties show Underwood leading Hobson by a substantial vote. Underwood campaign leaders claim victory by from 20,000 to 30,000 votes.

John W. Abernethy, member of the House of Representatives from the state at large, and J. T. Hadlin, from the 5th District, were unopposed in to-day's contest. Returns from the eight contests for seats in Congress were so meagre that it was impossible to estimate the final outcome. Because of the length of the ballots the counting of to-day's votes is expected to be slow.

The weather throughout the state was ideal, and indications are that the total vote will be the largest in years. While several personal encounters at the polls were reported, none was of a serious nature.

HIS HIGH FINANCE BRIEF

Hotel Porter Who Didn't Go to Bank with \$2,462 Caught.

James McGuire, porter at the Grand Hotel, Broadway and 31st st., spent more money yesterday than ever before in one day of his life. Last night he was locked up in the Tenderloin police station, charged with grand larceny by John F. Gerraty, manager of the hotel.

Gerraty sent McGuire to a bank at Fifth ave. and 34th street shortly before noon. The deposit was to be \$1,537 in cash and \$925 in checks. When the porter didn't return within a reasonable length of time the police were notified, and Detective Marmon went to work on the case.

He traced McGuire from saloon to saloon until late in the afternoon. Then he arrested him. All but \$270 of the money was in his pocket. The checks were recovered later at his home, 328 East 28th st.

FAIRBANKS'S PAROLE BILL MAY AID BRIBERY

Whitman Writes the Governor Scoring Measure at Hearing.

James A. Delehanty, Assistant District Attorney, will appear before Governor Glynn in Albany on Thursday afternoon at a hearing on the Fairbanks bill, in the effort to prevent it from becoming law. If this measure is signed by the Governor more than eight hundred prisoners in Sing Sing will be released on parole.

It is said that Warden Clancy is preparing for trouble from the many prisoners, who will have their hopes for release defeated in case the bill is vetoed.

The bill provides that, with some exceptions, every prisoner never before convicted shall be subject to parole by the board of parole after serving one year.

The exceptions are: Second degree murder, to be paroled after fifteen years, and first degree arson, first degree burglary, first degree manslaughter and kidnapping, to be paroled after two years.

Opposed to the bill are the District Attorneys' Association, the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Association and the Broome County Humane Association. All have written to the Governor expressing their views. Mr. Whitman, in his letter to Mr. Glynn, explained the legislation.

One of its objects this legislation seeks to accomplish is to make one year the minimum term in practically all sentences, not only those to be hereafter imposed, but those which have already been imposed. The public official who prostitutes and betrays the public trust imposed in him and accepts a bribe to influence his official action stands exactly on the same footing as the imperfectly educated day laborer who in a moment of passion strikes another. The bank robber who steals the savings of thousands is placed on the same footing as the clerk who pilfers the petty cash box.

The sleek bribe taker and the embezzler who pilfers the petty cash box are both guilty of the same crime—the betrayal of the public trust.

Mr. Whitman is also opposed to another section of the law which calls for information in the possession of the District Attorney and the courts to be filed with the secretary of the board of parole. He holds that much of the information which comes to the judge and the District Attorney is confidential and should not be spread broadcast by being made a public record, as the law would require.

Mr. Delehanty will also speak to the Governor in opposition to the Senate bill introduced by Senator Bland of Rockland County, affecting the defence of insanity in criminal cases and the punishment of criminals who claim to be insane.

BURTON TO QUIT POLITICS

Washington, April 6.—Senator Burton, of Ohio, issued a formal statement to-night that he would not be a candidate for re-election "unless circumstances should arise which I do not anticipate."

The Senator said that after more than twenty years in Congress he was not anxious to return, and that he was inclined to believe that his political life would be over.

Mr. Burton said that he did not expect to take a vacation, but intended that he thought President Wilson would ask him to return to Mexico later.

LIND STARTS FOR HOME

Leaves Vera Cruz on the Mayflower, Expecting to Return.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 6.—As the Mayflower steamed out of the harbor at 6 o'clock this morning, with John Lind on board, the French cruiser Doreville came in and the German cruiser Dresden started for Tampico. Many families from Tampico are taking precautionary measures. They are fleeing this way for protection and certain houses here.

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REBELS GAIN AT TAMPICO

Take Suburban Towns, Which Will Aid in Main Attack.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.) Juarez, Mexico, April 6.—Official advice to-night says that General Pablo Gonzalez captured today the towns of Escutlan, Monterrey and Donna Cecilia, three kilometers from the city of Tampico.

This, it is claimed, will enable the rebels to make an effective attack on Tampico.

WILSON'S ORATORS IN JERSEY WIND-UP

Senators James and Lewis Speak—Bryan Unable to Help Effort to Stem Republican Tide.

In a last attempt to stem the Republican tide of victory the Wilson administration sent two of its biggest "political guns" to wind up the fight last night for James J. O'Brien on the eve of the special election in the 7th Congressional District of New Jersey, where a successor to the late Representative Bremner will be chosen.

The two chief speakers at Paterson for O'Brien were Senators Ollie James and J. Hamilton Lewis. They made their strongest plea for O'Brien's election on the ground that his defeat would be interpreted as a repudiation of President Wilson.

William Jennings Bryan was expected to attend and send up the last oratorical fireworks, but he was kept away by illness. The attendance at the meeting numbered about six hundred, a disappointment for the Democrats.

William B. Stambaugh, of the Republican National Committee, spoke in the interest of Mr. Drukker at meetings in Paterson and Passaic. He laid particular stress on the canal tolls question.

"I have been urging the voters here," he said, "to have President Wilson and William Jennings Bryan explain to them directly, or through the administration speakers they have sent, the inconsistency of their attitude in view of the platform on which they were elected, which said, 'We favor the exemption from tolls of American ships engaged in coastwise traffic passing through the canal.'"

What Says Ben Franklin To-day?

PICTOGRAPH NO. 17 APRIL 7, 1914



BEN FRANKLIN SAYS:

Name.....

Address.....

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Bryan, he said, had been preaching about keeping the faith for sixteen years, declaring that a platform is binding and that an official is not at liberty to use the authority vested in him to urge personal views. He also quoted from Bryan's speeches in which he favored no tolls.

HUERTA'S ADVISERS NEAR A NEW SPLIT

De la Lama Expected to Resent Alcocer's Announcement of Cut in Paper Duty.

(By Cable to The Tribune.) Mexico City, April 6.—The government talks of removing or considerably reducing the import duties on printing paper both for books and newspapers. These duties are very high and practically the only beneficiary is the San Rafael paper mills, situated in the foothills of Popocatepetl and utilizing water power from the volcano by its conversion into electricity. This mill is owned by resident French and Spanish capitalists chiefly, although Mexicans are also interested.

Information of the government's intention was given out by the Minister of the Interior, Senor Alcocer, although the matter is one belonging to the Finance Department. This habit of Huerta's Cabinet ministers of making declarations concerning matters coming under the jurisdiction of other departments has already caused friction, and the Finance Minister, Senor de la Lama, is expected to resent Senor Alcocer's intrusion in this case.

The interests affected by a change in duties are also expected to put up a hard fight against any alteration of the tariff on paper. On the other hand, the newspapers complain, as the paper they use from the San Rafael mills has recently been advanced twenty-five per cent in price.

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